

2. BELLEVILLE AND COBOURG.

which now performs that service, and

THE ORANGE TROUBLE AT TORONTO.

The Duke of Newcastle complains of Deceit.

THE APOLOGY OF THE MAYOR.

A RECONCILIATION.

ANOTHER OFFENSIVE DEMONSTRATION.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

TORONTO, Sept. 9, 1860.

The Orange difficulties in this city, which had been regarded as almost finally settled, have been opened again in a remarkable manner. The city is filled with extraordinary rumors of past troubles and impending disorders, most of which, when sifted, prove wholly unfounded.

The exact order of events, as narrated by the highest authorities on each side, is as follows:

Before the arrival of the Royal party, the Duke of Newcastle had been assured by the Mayor of Toronto that no arch with Orange decorations would be met by the Prince of Wales.

This assurance was the result of a conference between the Mayor and the Grand Master of the order, in which the latter had agreed to set aside the proposed portrait of King William crossing the Bayne, as well as an objectionable inscription, which were the only two doubtful features of the arch. But at the last moment the Mayor discovered that the portrait of King William was to be retained, and dispatched a verbal message to the Duke to inform him of the change. This message was never delivered.

The Duke, believing that all obstacles were removed, authorized the landing and passed in procession with the Prince through the city. As they drew near the Orange arch the Prince caught sight of the portrait of William, and indicated it to the Duke, who was riding backward, and therefore failed to promptly detect it.

Had the Duke been warned before the carriage was well under the arch, he would have checked his course, and taken another road, but it was too late. On Friday evening the Duke sent for the Mayor, and reproached him in bitter terms for the supposed deceit, and demanding at the same time full explanations and apologies. The next morning, having received no response, he dispatched, at 11 o'clock, the following letter:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Toronto, Sept. 8, 1860.
SIR: I deeply regret that I have not thought fit to send any explanation of the occurrence of which you so kindly revert to you last evening. I would not willingly revert to any cause of offense, after the most magnificent and warm-hearted reception which the Prince of Wales met in the city yesterday, but your account gives me such ample opportunity of clearing up all misunderstanding and showing how completely the honor of the occasion has been preserved.

You distinctly informed me that the transparency of William III. was removed, and one of the Prince of Wales substituted. I relied upon your word, and the consequence was that the Prince was thereby led into believing what I had incorrectly informed you he would not do.

As the levee is announced to be held at this house, no alteration will be made, but I hope you will see the propriety of not attending it, so long as your part in this matter is unsettled, and the Prince's reputation affected.

I am, Sir, very obedient servant,
NEWCASTLE.

P. S.—I received my letter to say that you have been this morning (at 10 o'clock) received. I trust the result of the meeting may be satisfactory, but I am sure you will feel that the reparation must precede any further communication.

The letter alluded to in the above postscript, is as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, TORONTO, Sept. 8, 1860.
MY LORD DUKE—In consequence of the very painful interview your Grace did me the honor of holding with me last evening respecting the portrait of King William III., which had been placed on the arch erected by the Orangemen of this city, and which was to have been dispensed with, and one of his royal Highness the Prince of Wales adopted for it; and respecting also the communications specifying the prohibitions the Governor-General a few days since, and which was permitted to remain uncontradicted, either by the latter communication to his Excellency or by any person connected with the event of the meeting this morning at 9½, when I trust to be enabled to make an explanation and apology to your Grace and to His Excellency which I hope may be accepted as satisfactory. I should have had this meeting last night but I could find neither clerks or messengers and I was told I should have had greater difficulty in finding the members.

I am, Sir, very obedient and humble servant,
ADAM WILSON, Mayor.

In consequence of the Duke's admonition, the Mayor and Council did not attend the Levee. The statement is current here that they did attend and were repulsed, but this is incorrect. In answer to the Duke's letter, the following was sent by the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, TORONTO, Sept. 8, 1860.
MY LORD DUKE: Adverting to the address of which your Grace did me the honor of holding with me last evening, in the subject of the transparency of King William III., on the Orangemen's arch in this city, and the letter which I had the honor of addressing to His Excellency the Governor General, stating that such a decoration was not to have been placed there, I am constrained to acknowledge to your Grace that I ought most undoubtedly have stated the charge which was subsequently proposed to be made, and which was afterwards in fact made, and although the Roman Catholics were quite willing to acquiesce, and even to give their assistance, it was nevertheless, only due to your Grace and to His Excellency that such a deviation from the understood arrangement should have been promptly transmitted. And looking back to what I have done from the present view of matters, it may appear that my presumptions on my part to judge right judgment, and to assume that the majority would or would not have esteemed this deviation as of that consequence which it has now assumed.

There has been much difficulty in arranging satisfactorily the late threatening and serious state of affairs here, and I trust I shall be able to bring to my efforts, and to the aid of his pleading result. It is painful to me, therefore, to feel that I have, even unintentionally, failed in discharging my duty in this particular. But it is infinitely more painful to me to think that your Grace should think that I have omitted to mention the state of things, and to mention the motive, or for the purpose of compromising his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, your Grace, or his Excellency the Governor-General, or even to make appeals of complacency to ward any portion of my alleged misdeeds. I am, Sir, very obedient and humble servant, and I would, I am sure, will satisfy your Grace, that I was not, unless I were to depart from the whole tenor of my life, act in the manner to which your Grace alluded to last evening; but I admit against me that much does appear in what has occurred to indicate your Grace's opinion, which I have endeavored to express to you on the occasion in question. I have now only to implore your Grace that whatever omission or offense I may be chargeable with, it may not be visited in any manner upon the most loyal city, for as toward your Grace and his Excellency I am always ready to bow, and to submit myself to his grace, I am, Sir, very obedient and humble servant,
ADAM WILSON, Mayor.

To the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State, London.

The Duke replied thus:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TORONTO, 8th Sept, 1860.
SIR: I am sincerely anxious that all the painful elements of the last few days should be at once and forever buried in oblivion, and nothing remaining but the heart-shirring recollection which I possess of the loyalty of the City of Toronto, that it is a relief to my mind to feel that I can, without any sacrifice of justice to the Prince of Wales, accept the apology which is offered by your letter just received. In this spirit I will not continue a discussion which now have been so painful to you, and has certainly been no less to me; but I must point out to you that it was your letter which really gave an obnoxious character to the representation of William the Third. Nobody can object to a representation, in itself of one of the most illustrious of our Kings, but when you informed me that transparency was to be removed, it at once assumed the objectionable feature which I pointed out. I had advised the Prince not to countenance, and his restoration made it impossible

which Reggio capitulated on the 25th, cannot be received with implicit confidence. An official dispatch from Naples, dated at half-past 4 Thursday evening, says:

The troops that are defending Reggio retreat, after a vigorous combat, into the fort which is in course of construction, and cannot long hold out. An obstinate conflict then ensued with Briganti's Brigade, occupying Piale. The engagement continued until this morning, at 4 o'clock.

Under the head of "Lates," the *Patrie* of last evening contains the following "Dispatches from authority": "Italy inform us that disembarkations in Calabria" "still go on. G. Ribaldi had invested the citadel of Reggio."

Accounts from Naples of the 23d report that the King's Government was sending an army into Calabria. Doubt thrown on the story of 4,000 Calabrians having joined the Garibaldians.

M. M. Paternostro, Campanile, and Cortez, have arrived at Torino, having been expelled from Sicily by M. Cirielli. Their expulsion is ascribed to their entertaining ideas of pushing on the *Volsco* revolt in Calabria.

The Chevalier Piale, a Sardinian officer, who discharged the functions of State for the Navy in the Sicilian Ministry has given in his resignation, which has been accepted. It is reported, on the other hand, that Mr. Vaca, the commander of the Monasia, who had been ordered to leave the island, had been driven out of the harbor of Naples, is gone to join Garibaldi, and it is thought he will hold a high command in the Dictator's fleet.

Accounts from Torino mention that a train containing 450 volunteers arrived at Genoa at midnight of the 23d. The volunteers were met by the Piedmontese soldiers were in waiting at the station, and would then retrace their steps.

The *Torino Opuscolo* publishes a private dispatch from Naples confirming the intelligence of the capture of both of the town and castle of Reggio by Garibaldi. It adds that at Reggio, the Sardinian Captain, who had been ordered to leave the island, had been driven out of the harbor of Naples, is gone to join Garibaldi, and it is thought he will hold a high command in the Dictator's fleet.

General Del Bosco was at Monteleone, with the Neapolitan forces.

Before leaving Faro, Garibaldi issued the following address:

A FEW WORDS TO THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY.—Among the qualities which ought to predominate in the Italian army, beside bravery, is the amiability which attracts and secures the affection of soldiers. It is hardly possible that brave and beloved officers should not obtain from soldiers the discipline, subordination and *discipline*, the firmness which is necessary to support the fatigue of a long campaign. Moreover, they ought to maintain the constancy which almost always decides victory during battles. With harshness they may obtain severe discipline but it is better to obtain it in a kind manner, and with due indulgence. A brave Italian must be magnanimous with all, and especially with those with whom he sojourns.

This war of emancipation so nobly commenced by Italy is indebted for its success to the heroism and valor of the Italian soldiers. The Italian soldiers, who have brought me to Gibli-Rosa, and from Gibli-Rosa to Palermo—namely, that which secured the liberation of the Sicilian capital—predominate, I say, that splendid result, because the enemy could not be aware of it in spite of its numerous spies. This fact was the result of the secret assistance of the Italian soldiers, who defended, and of the honorable behavior of our soldiers toward the inhabitants.

Special attention ought to be paid in order to secure concord between all the Italian provinces. Unhappily this truth, although recognized by the Italian people, is not so generally known. The Italian people, who are accustomed to the clang of arms, proud of victories already gained over the enemies of Italy, should fraternize with the younger soldiers of the South. They ought to share with them their experience, so as to enable them by a friendly association. They ought to be true friends above all, that in these recent campaigns Italy has seen, she can count upon all her sons without exception. She can convince herself that Italian bravery has shone forth in all periods of history—in the cold plains of Lombardy, in the hot plains of Sicily, in the mountains of the Alps, in the plains of the North, and in the plains of the South. Therefore it is not bravery that I need recommend to an Italian soldier; but I must impress upon him with all the favor of my soul, the discipline of ancient Rome, an inviolable harmony from one to another, and from province to province, and from soldier to soldier, and above all, a fraternal unity of the poor peasantry, who suffer so much to gain the liberty of their families.

I must repeat to you that an officer beloved and respected by his men will persevere with pleasure and with peace, and the more so since the dangers of war, with fatigue and want of food and the duration of the battle seem to justify their action. One effort more and victory is ours; but the answer is that the soldiers require a halt.

It is in these halts that the officers are enough to stimulate the greatest recalcitrant to a renewed combat. Besides, it is impossible that a soldier would abandon on the field of battle an officer who had treated him kindly, who had assisted him in his wants, and who had been so kind to him. It is in these halts that the officers are enough to stimulate the greatest recalcitrant to a renewed combat. Besides, it is impossible that a soldier would abandon on the field of battle an officer who had treated him kindly, who had assisted him in his wants, and who had been so kind to him. It is in these halts that the officers are enough to stimulate the greatest recalcitrant to a renewed combat.

Finally, I shall say to the Italian people, with the certainty of being true, that Italy, being few, the struggle will be long, and with a great sacrifice of gold and blood; but being many, we shall secure the unity of Italy quickly and well, so that future generations shall remember us with affection.

G. GARIBALDI.

CHINA.

We have advices from Hong Kong to July 7; Shanghai June 29. The following is the summary of *The China Mail*:

Nothing of a political nature affecting our relations with the Empire has transpired since the 1st of June. The Emperor has left this for the north in the afternoon of the 23d ult., in Her Majesty's ship, *Feroze*, and Baron Gros, on the morning of the 24th ult., in His Imperial Majesty's steamer *Saigon*. They both arrived at Shanghai on the 25th and 26th June, respectively, and were received by the British and French Consuls, Sir Hope Grant and Admiral Hope both joined for the Gulf of Pecheli—the former on the 22d June, and the latter on the 20th.

The rebels were still in the ascendant, according to last advices from Shanhai; and there was no trade with the Empire, except by sea. The British and French Consuls had sent a body of men a short distance into the country to ascertain if the rebels were in that vicinity. Ho-Kwei-sung has been degraded, and the British Consul a prisoner for the loss of Soochow, but it was thought he would try and make capital out of the barbarian business.

There was a large number of transports anchored in Tientsin Bay, and the day presented every appearance of a general landing. The British and French Consuls were on shore. The Mandarins had prohibited the people from supplying our forces with provisions, and a large number of people had proceeded inland to be out of the way. Some junka that had been seized for contraband had been taken to the British Consulate, and the British Consul had taken the junka to the British Consulate, and the British Consul had taken the junka to the British Consulate.

From Chusan we have no later intelligence than the 19th of June. The troops had received orders to proceed to the north.

From Japan there is no intelligence of any importance. Things there seem to have settled down. There was not much trade going in imports, but in exports some transactions were taking place.

A serious disturbance took place at Fanchow on the 20th ult. A large number of Chinese men and the Chinese forces met. Various causes are assigned, but it is right to premise that these parties are old rivals. These quarrels among the Chinese are not unfrequently on land and sea, and in the Chinese districts, many can fight like cats, and have been witnessed by foreigners on many occasions. The mandarin are so powerless that the people do as they like. In the present case the authorities shut themselves up in the city, leaving the belligerents to settle their affairs in their own way.

We call the attention of our readers to the comments, published in another part of this day's issue of *THE TRIBUNE*, of a citizen of California, upon the recent opinion of Mr. Attorney-General Black, in the case of the application made by the Legislature of that State to the President, for Executive interference to remove an injunction laid at the suit of the United States upon the proprietors of the New Almaden quicksilver mine.

The action of the California Legislature is defended on the ground that the injunction in question, while it was not necessary to protect the interests of the United States in the premises, is seriously detrimental to the mining and other industries of the State; and the whole case here discussed certainly involves questions of the first importance to the whole California population. Judge Black is evidently governed by a fixed belief that no title to lands in California can possibly be secured and honest, and "An early Californian" ventures under this belief the Attorney-General has been guilty of doing the gravest injustice to an old and well-established interest of his State. The case itself is now under litigation in California. Messrs. Reverdy Johnson and Benjamin, having gone out to the Pacific to maintain the right of the New Almaden Company.

[illegible]